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***ORYCTOANTIQUEUS BOREALIS*, NEW GENUS AND SPECIES FROM THE EOCENE OF OREGON, U.S.A., THE WORLD'S OLDEST FOSSIL DYNASTINE AND LARGEST FOSSIL SCARABAEID (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE: DYNASTINAE)**

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We don't know one millionth of one percent about anything.
—Thomas Edison

Abstract

Oryctoantiquus borealis Ratcliffe and Smith is described as a new genus and new species of fossil dynastine Scarabaeidae from West Branch Creek of the Middle Eocene Clarno Formation (44.6–46.8 Ma) of north-central Oregon, U.S.A. This specimen is the oldest specimen attributable to the subfamily Dynastinae and the largest fossil in the family Scarabaeidae.

The Scarabaeoidea is one of the largest superfamilies of beetles with approximately 2,200 genera and about 31,000 species (Jameson and Ratcliffe 2002). In the Nearctic Realm there are about 170 extant genera and 2,000 species (Jameson and Ratcliffe *loc. cit.*). Nearly all of today's genera were probably established by the Miocene (Howden 1966), and living species of beetles are probably not older than the Pleistocene (Crowson 1981), although Coope (1979) suggested some may extend back to the Late Tertiary. Coope (1979) and Matthews (1980) observed that fossil Coleoptera from the Late Miocene (5.7 Ma) fall outside the range of variation of living species but are often so close that many of them could be considered “ancestral” to present day species.

Krell (2000) cataloged 238 fossil species, subspecies, and ichnofossils of Scarabaeoidea from Mesozoic and Tertiary deposits. Krell considered 27 of those

“species” as dubious, and eight species were previously identified as representing other taxa. Thus, 203 species and 12 ichnospecies reliably belong to the superfamily Scarabaeoidea.

The oldest fossils attributed to the Scarabaeoidea (*Aphodiites* from Switzerland) are from the Lower Jurassic (Arnol'di *et al.* 1977), but Krell (2000) argued that there is no clear evidence that these fossils are actually scarabaeoids. Ponomarenko (1995) suggested a minimum age for Scarabaeoidea as Middle Jurassic, but the fossil evidence from this time is not reliable. *Holcorobeus nigrimontanus* Nikolajev (1992), from the Upper Jurassic of Kazakhstan, is probably the oldest fossil that is unequivocally a scarabaeoid based on the form of the legs and coxae. Krell (2000), however, disagreed and gave that distinction to a specimen from the Lower Cretaceous Santana Formation in Brazil that shows lamellate antennae, which is THE distinguishing character for Scarabaeoidea. Lawrence *et al.* (2000) stated that, in the absence of lamellate antennae, it is possible to assign a fossil to the superfamily Scarabaeoidea by means of coxal and leg structures.

The scarabaeid subfamily Dynastinae today contains some of the most spectacular insects on Earth because of the large size and extravagant horns in the males of some species. There are approximately 1,500 species of extant Dynastinae (Endrödi 1985), but only six fossil dynastines have been named, and these were all described between 1862 and 1914 (Heer 1862; Heyden and Heyden 1866; Weyenbergh 1869; Wickham 1911, 1914). Of these, Krell (2000) believed that *Pentodon proserpinae* (Heer) (Miocene, Germany) and *Oryctes pluto* Weyenbergh (Jurassic, Germany) were not scarabaeids. Thus, four fossils can be assigned to the Dynastinae: *Tomarus compositus* (Wickham), *T. effetus* (Wickham), *Strategus cessatus* Wickham (all Late Eocene, Florissant, CO, U.S.A.) and *Pentodon bellerophon* Heyden and Heyden (Oligocene, Germany).

Scholtz and Chown (1995) reported that no fossils of the higher scarabaeids are known from before 50 Ma and that this lineage diversified no earlier than about 65 Ma. The higher scarabaeids represent a shift from (adult) humus-feeding ancestors in a soil habitat to adult-feeding on roots, leaves, flowers, fruit, and sap. This change seems to have been precipitated by the Cretaceous-Early Paleogene radiation of angiosperms (Scholtz and Chown 1995) that completely changed the landscape in terms of available food niches for insects. The oldest recorded higher scarabaeid, *Eophyllocerus* Haupt, 1950 (assigned to Melolonthinae) is from 40 Ma Eocene “brown coal” deposits in Germany (Crowson 1981; Scholtz 1995).

Accordingly, we are very excited to describe here what is now the oldest fossil of a higher scarabaeid that dates from the explosion of the pleurostict scarabaeid lineage during the Tertiary. This new fossil that we place in the subfamily Dynastinae probably occurs near the base of Dynastinae evolution, at least as we imperfectly understand it today. We describe here a large fossil dynastine scarabaeid beetle from West Branch Creek, Middle Eocene (44.6–46.8 Ma) Clarno Formation of north-central Oregon, U.S.A. This specimen is also the largest known scarabaeid fossil (*ca.* 50 mm in length). The fossil is a ventral mold of a jumbled portion of the mesosternum and mesocoxal cavities (slightly offset from the remainder of the fossil), a nearly complete metasternum, left metepimeron and trace of the right, both metacoxae, both posterior femora, right tibia, and partial trace of the left tibia.

***Oryctoantiquus* Ratcliffe and Smith, new genus**

Type Species. *Oryctoantiquus borealis* Ratcliffe and Smith.

Diagnosis. The same as for the monotypic species, *Oryctoantiquus borealis*. The pattern of punctures on the metasternum, combined with the large body size and form



Fig. 1. *Oryctoantiquus borealis*. Scale bar equals 10 mm.

of the posterior legs, distinguishes *Oryctoantiquus* from other genera in the tribe Oryctini.

Etymology. The generic name is derived from the Greek *oryktes*, meaning digger (also the stem of the dynastine tribal name Oryctini), and the Latin *antiquus*, meaning old; hence the “old digger” or “old oryctine” in reference to the 45 million year old age of the fossil and the tribe to which we assign it.

***Oryctoantiquus borealis* Ratcliffe and Smith, new species**

(Figs. 1–2)

Type Material. Holotype labeled UCMP (University of California Museum of Paleontology) PA503//157049. Holotype deposited at the Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, CA.

Occurrence. Middle Eocene, Clarno Formation, West Branch Creek, Wheeler County, Oregon, U. S. A. UCMP locality 3904, USGS locality 8637, UF locality 230.

Diagnosis. Metasternum proportionately large, transverse (19 mm wide, 6.9 mm long along central, longitudinal sulcus); surface punctate on lateral half of each side; punctures dense, moderate in size (Figs. 1–2). Metepimeron similarly punctate. Mesocoxal cavities (coxae not present) and metacoxae large, transverse (*ca.* 2.5×9.0 mm), contiguous at midline. Posterior femora enlarged (*ca.* 6.1×12.4 mm) (division between trochanter and femur not evident). Right posterior tibia apically widened, with apparent small, lateral tooth near middle and another small, lateral tooth at apex; longest length 11.5 mm.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin *borealis*, in reference to the northerly locality of the species; most oryctine species today are southerly in their distribution because their habitats are mostly subtropical or tropical.

Classification. Ratcliffe compared the fossil with extant species of Scarabaeoidea. Aside from the fact that *O. borealis* is much larger than any of those compared, it still did not resemble any species of Passalidae, Lucanidae, Geotrupidae, Pleocomidae, Trogidae, or Scarabaeidae (Scarabaeinae, Melolonthinae, Rutelinae, or Cetoniinae). *Oryctoantiquus borealis* is unique among fossil scarabs, and the few leg and sternum characters it possesses allow us to confidently place it with the tribe Oryctini in the subfamily Dynastinae. Characters that place it in the tribe Oryctini are (1) the enlarged femora, (2) apically expanded posterior tibiae that are toothed at their apices, (3) large, transverse, coxal cavities, (4) large metasternum with distinctive punctuation on the anterolateral surface, and (5) large size and robust body form. The Oryctini today contains mostly larger (20–70 mm) scarabs in 26 genera with 230 species. Species in the tribe occur worldwide except for Australia and the northernmost parts of Europe, Asia, and North America.

The metasternum and legs of *O. borealis* (Fig. 2) bear a strong resemblance to those of the extant *Strategus aloeus* (L) (Fig. 3), a species that is found from the southern United States to South America. And yet they are different. We postulate that *O. borealis* is not congeneric with *Strategus* Hope since *Strategus* is South American in origin and spread northwards into Central and North America (Ratcliffe 1976) only after the establishment of the isthmus of Panama in the Miocene about 7.1 Ma (Coates 2004). *Oryctoantiquus borealis* was already established in northwestern North America 46–44 Ma, a full 39–37 million years *before* ancestral *Strategus* species entered North America. Furthermore, the metasternum in all extant species of *Strategus* is either entirely punctate or, more typically, with the anterior half punctate (Fig. 3). The metasternum of *O. borealis* has a different pattern of sculpturing where the punctures are broadly separated along the midline (Fig. 2).

Using the assumption that northwestern North America may have been more broadly joined with Asia 45 Ma, we also considered the possibility of affinities with Asian genera of Oryctini whose ancestors may have dispersed to North America. Ratcliffe examined extant genera of Asian oryctines to determine if *O. borealis* could be considered congeneric with any of them. Species of *Oryctes* Illiger, *Trichogomphus* Burmeister, *Scapanes* Burmeister, *Clyster* Arrow, and *Dichodontus* Arrow were examined, and none resembled *O. borealis* in size, proportions, or punctuation pattern.

Of the four fossil taxa currently placed in the subfamily Dynastinae, three (two

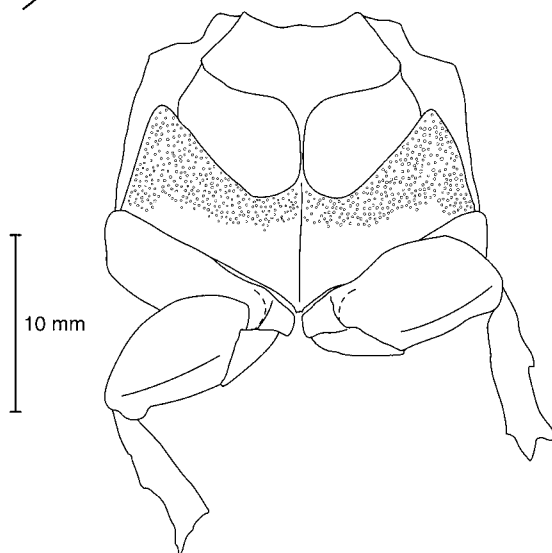
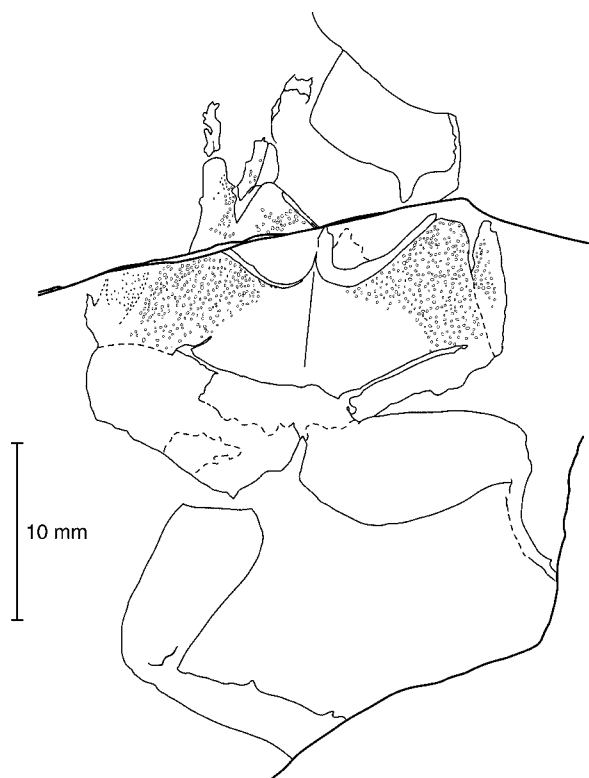


Fig. 2. *Oryctoantiquus borealis*, line drawing of fossil.

Fig. 3. *Strategus aloeus*, line drawing of extant species in same position as that of fossil *Oryctoantiquus borealis*.

Tomarus species and the single *Pentodon* species) are in the tribe Pentodontini, and one (*Strategus cessatus* Wickham) is placed in the Oryctini. *Strategus cessatus* is known from a single wing cover from the late Eocene (34 Ma) Florissant shales in Colorado. The Florissant climate at this time was temperate to warm temperate (Gregory 1994; Gregory and Chase 1992; Meyer 1992, 2003; Wolfe 1992a, 1994, 1998) although a few subtropical to tropical taxa are found in the assemblage (Moe and Smith, in review), which is in keeping with the climate requirements of extant *Strategus* species. Ratcliffe examined the specimen (Ratcliffe 1976) and concluded that it did most closely resemble the extant *Strategus cessus* LeConte from Arizona. Whether the Florissant fossil represents the genus *Strategus* is now doubtful, especially considering that it predates the establishment of the Panamanian isthmus, which was the dispersal route of ancestral *Strategus* from South America to North America. As Krell (2000) noted, "... most Tertiary fossil Scarabaeoidea were classified in an extant genus because the latter resembles the shape of the fossil and was known to the classifying author. In most of these cases, the fossil does not show any diagnostic character of the extant genus, much less any generic autapomorphy." While the specimen of *Oryctoantiquus* is 15 million years older than *S. cessatus* and is a larger and more robust beetle, we have no way of knowing if they are congeneric because there is not enough of each specimen preserved to provide sufficient evidence. But we do believe that *Oryctoantiquus* is a distinct genus based upon its size, puncture pattern on the metasternum, and location in time and space.

Size. The largest fossil in the superfamily Scarabaeoidea is a stag beetle (family Lucanidae), *Protognathinus spielbergi* Chalumeau and Brochier, from the Eocene (49 Ma) oil shale deposits of Messel, Germany (Hoffmann 2000; Chalumeau and Brochier 2001). It is 55.0 mm in length. The largest known fossil in the family Scarabaeidae up until now was *Cheirotonus otai* Ueda (1989) (subfamily Euchirinae) from the Middle Miocene of Japan. This specimen is 45.0 mm long from the apex of the clypeus to the apex of the abdomen. We believe that *Oryctoantiquus borealis* is now the largest fossil specimen in the family Scarabaeidae. The proportions of posterior tibial length do not differ significantly among Dynastinae and especially in members of the Oryctini, which are robust and compact beetles adapted for digging. The posterior tibial length of *O. borealis* is 11.5 mm whereas the posterior tibial length of *C. otai* is 9.2 mm. Extrapolating from many specimens of the abundant *Strategus aloeus* (L.) (a modern oryctine analog occurring from the southern U.S. to South America; Fig. 3) with the same posterior tibial length as that of *O. borealis*, we arrive at a body length (apex of clypeus to apex of abdomen) for *O. borealis* of 50.0 mm, or 5.0 mm longer than *C. otai*.

Geological Setting. The West Branch Creek fossil locality is west of the town of Mitchell, Oregon. The laminated shales have limited exposure and are primarily found along a tributary that drains into the West Branch Creek. This locality is a lacustrine deposit from the middle Eocene Clarno Formation (Manchester 1990; Meyer and Manchester 1997). Although the Clarno Formation consists primarily of volcanogenic sediments that range in age from 39–54 million years, the localities that yield insect and plant fossils are usually composed of mixed-debris flow deposits, tuff beds and lacustrine units (Bestland *et al.* 1999). Major collections of West Branch Creek plant material have been made in the past and include leaves, fruits, seeds, and flowers. The flora includes many subtropical plant taxa, including a fossil banana (Musaceae) (Manchester and Kress 1993). Although a few insects, primarily beetles, have been collected from the West Branch Creek locality, none of them have been described before.

Fossils from the Clarno Formation record an important interval in the Tertiary of North America. During the Eocene and Oligocene, there was dramatic change in climate from generally warm and tropical to much cooler and temperate. This transition is well-documented in both the marine and terrestrial fossil record (Berggren and

Prothero 1992) and is especially pronounced in the Pacific Northwest where it appears that mean annual temperatures may have declined by approximately 8°C (Wolfe 1992b), and the mean annual range in temperature may have increased by as much as 15°C (Wolfe 1978). The habitat of *Oryctoantiquus borealis* would have been forests that are most similar to modern subtropical and tropical forests (Wing 1998; Manchester and Meyer 1987). After the Eocene-Oligocene cooling event, forests of the Pacific Northwest became much more temperate, hosting a combination of conifers, broad-leaved evergreens, and deciduous plant taxa (Wing 1998). *Oryctoantiquus* and its lineage began to attenuate and ultimately become extinct because the new, temperate climate and habitat could not support a tropical lineage.

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